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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A FAMILY NEWS PAPER CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

OPERATIONS ABOUT PARIS.

Several Small Skirmishes Reported.

Prussian Headquarters at Versailles.

THE COMMANDANT AT STRASBURG WOUNDED.

The People Vote Against Surrender.

Guns of the Garrison Nearly Silent.

FAVRE'S INTERVIEW WITH THE KING

Hope of Speedy Peace Not Abandoned.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.

Great Demonstration in London.

Lavish Display of American and French Flags.

The War Must Cease and the Republic be Sustained.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN PARIS.

More Prussian Reserves in the Field.

DEFENSE OF STRASBURG RELAXED.

The Future of Germany to be Settled at Munich.

NO PRUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS AT PARIS.

Prussians Attack a French Force at Vissaux and are Driven Back.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA CONGRATULATES THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Napoleon Revokes Eugenie's Regency.

The King Does Not Insist Upon Recognizing Only the Empire.

Apprehensions that Tours May be Attacked.

THE GOVERNMENT IN THAT CASE TO BE REMOVED TO BORDEAUX.

THE SIEGE OF ROME BEGUN.

No Signs of the Capitulation of Metz.

The Prussians Building a Railroad Around the Place.

STARVATION IN THE DEVASTATED DEPARTMENTS.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA FOR AID.

FRANCE.

Favre's Interview With the King Favors Peace.

TOURS, September 20.—It is reported as the result of the interview between Jules Favre and King William, that the hope of speedy peace is not abandoned, though Prussia is not disposed to consent to an armistice. If there is to be peace at all, it must be settled immediately.

England Partly Promised to Act With Austria and Russia for Peace.

Thiers left here this morning after an interview with Cremieux. It is asserted that England favorably received Thiers' explanations and is prepared to act jointly with Russia and Austria, if they accept the proposition of Thiers.

Two Prussian Defeats.

Advices from Orleans attribute great importance to the engagement at Voissons yesterday. The Prussians suffered much from the French artillery hidden in the woods. The battle lasted nearly all day. The Prussians at length were forced to retreat.

It is reported that the Prussians were badly defeated, yesterday, in an attempt to storm Montvalerien, on the west side of Paris.

Railroad Collision — Eleven Persons Killed.

A dreadful railway casualty occurred here early this morning. Two trains collided. Eleven persons were killed, including Duval, one of the editors of the *Journal des Debats*, and twenty-five were seriously injured.

Fears of a Prussian Attack on Tours.

As it is possible for the Prussians to send a force here, an order is issued to remove further South the enormous quantity of stores and army munitions collected here.

The Prussians Contradicted.

NICE, September 19.—Contrary to the reports spread abroad by the Prussians in their despatches to the newspapers, Nice and Mentone are perfectly tranquil, as is all the Department of the Alpes Maritimes.

Strangers are commencing to arrive at the various watering places in the department, and the season bids fair to be as pleasant and quiet as usual.

Headquarters of King William.

ROUEN, September 20.—The headquarters of King William will be fixed in the palace of Versailles during the operations before Paris.

Change of Base.

TOURS, September 20.—The following news has just been made public by the Ministry: The Sub-Perfect telegraphs that the Germans have evacuated Belfort, going to Barthelein and Montbeliard.

Election of Municipal Council.

TOURS September 20.—The election of members of the Municipal Council of Paris will take place on the 28th inst.

Apprehension that Tours May be Attacked.

TOURS, September 20.—All telegraphic communication with Paris ceased yesterday. The journals here express apprehension that Tours may be attacked, in which case they say the Government will be re moved to Bordeaux.

Thiers Invited to Visit St. Petersburg.

Thiers started to-day on a special train from Vienna, whence he will proceed to St. Petersburg. While here he received a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, inviting him in the name of the Czar to come to St. Petersburg, and urging him to hasten his visit.

A Letter from Bazaine.

The wife of Marshal Bazaine is in Tours. She received a letter from her husband a few days ago. It was sent out of Metz by a balloon, which fortunately fell outside of the Prussian lines.

The administration of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company has been transferred to St. Nazaire, but New York steamers will continue to sail from Havre.

ENGLAND.

Russia Preparing for War.

A Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* states that Russia is preparing for war, doubtless upon France. She protests against the annexation of Lorraine to Germany.

The Prospect for Peace.

LONDON, September 20.—The *Times*, in its editorial upon the prospective peaceful solution of the Franco-Prussian difficulty, declares that if pacific intentions do not exist, the difficulty of working out a treaty of peace may be made the excuse for not coming to conclusions, otherwise the provisional government may be able to give sufficient guarantees to secure the ratification of the instrument by the constituent Assembly. Germany can well afford to be moderate in her exactions, and be able to boast, legitimately, that she surrounded Paris with her forces; that her King's headquarters were established at the ancient Palace of Versailles, and that she only withdrew from her hold upon the Capital when a leading member of the French Government tendered peace upon terms that should satisfy the victors, and satisfy the most exacting nation.

Obstructions to Navigation in the Baltic.

Notwithstanding the blockade of the coast of the North Sea has been raised by the French fleet and they have departed, the absence of buoys and beacons, and the maintenance of dangerous obstacles to navigation, in the shape of submerged torpedoes and sunken hulls still continues, rendering travel within the obstructed water dangerous.

Pietri Comes to the Defense of Napoleon.

M. Pietri, the former prefect of the Paris police under the ministry of Ollivier, has written a letter to the London *Standard*, refuting the stories of the Imperial speculations. He denies that the Emperor Napoleon misappropriated any of the public funds during his reign, and declares that he has not a centime invested in the funds of a foreign State. The data embraced in M. Pietri's communication have evidently been inspired by authority.

Prussian Plan of Campaign.

Dispatches from Paris state that it is reported there that it is the intention of the Prussians to attack Paris on the southeast, between Charenton and Clamart, and establish the King's headquarters at Versailles.

Rochefort to Command the Barricades.

Henri Rochefort, who has been assigned to the command of the barricades of Paris, is busily at work organizing a complete system of these defenses throughout the exposed quarters, thus forming a second or interior defense entirely around the city.

Protest Against Bombardment.

The French Institute has protested against the eventual bombardment as imperiling libraries, monuments, and museums.

French Troops Harrassing the Enemy.

Almost all the troops who have gone out of Paris are harrassing the enemy dreadfully. The National Guards man the ramparts. Trifling engagements have taken place near Fort D'Ivry. The Crown Prince is advancing towards Fontainebleau.

Imperialism Not Dead.

A new Imperial organ appears here this forenoon, and contains an able editorial contending that the Provisional Government is unauthorized, as a plebiscite is necessary to destroy the empire, and urges the convening of the Imperial Senate and Corps Legislatif in some part of France.

Employment of Prisoners on Public Works.

The Prussians are citing the precedent of the First Napoleon, who employed the prisoners on public works.

Movements of the Germans.

A telegram from Tours announces that a Prussian corps, number unknown, appeared in the plains between Chanplain and Wissons. They were repulsed, and forced to fall back on Montchase and Arpajon.

The Parisians Energetic.

Berlin dispatches state that the Parisians are energetic in their preparations for defence. The bomb-proof forts at St. Denis have been strengthened, and the works protected by the inundation of the Seine from assault by the enemy. Strong entrenchments are thrown up at St. Denis, Etains and Montratoul, and new works at St. Cloud and Suresnes, which communicate by railway, protected by the guns of D'Ivry.

Reconnoisance.

Advices from Paris to Sunday evening are to the effect that the Prussians made a reconnoisance near Jourville, when an engagement occurred with the French sharpshooters, who were posted on the opposite bank of the Marne, in which the Prussians were defeated and driven off. At midnight snarp firing was heard near Courgel for two hours. Versailles has been occupied by German Uhlans. The chateau which serves as the Prussian hospital, is thought, will be protected. It is understood that the Germans will make their headquarters at Versailles permanently.

The Garde Mobile around Paris are killing great numbers of Prussian scouts.

The Army at Lyons.

The *Pays* says: The army at Lyons is incorporating the African recruits. The organization is progressing rapidly. This army is designed to operate in the departments of the East. Detachments have already gone forward to Besancon, in the Vosges.

The Prussians have threatened with death all who attempt to destroy the railway they repair.

King William's Reply to the English Proposition.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following history of the diplomatic movement: England took the initiative, charging the British Ministers at London with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the headquarters of King William. Some days passed without an answer. Lord Lyons, British Minister to France, then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that whereas the great powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter now demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but as France has no regular Government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled.

More Skirmishing.

LONDON, September 20, 2:30 P. M.—There has been skirmishing near Ivry and Chatillon, on the outskirts of Paris. The Prussians now occupy Clamart, Mendon, Villeneuve, Vauxves and Fontenay. The Crown Prince is near Fontainebleau. The Germans crossed the Seine at Choisy Leroi, a few miles above the confluence of the Marne.

Latest from Strasburg.

Advices have been received from Strasburg up to Monday. The cannon of the garrison was nearly quiet.

General Ulrich the commander has been badly wounded. His office and headquarters have been removed to the cellar of the Prefecture of Police.

A vote taken by the people of the city on the subject of surrendering, was decided by a large majority to continue the defense to the last.

Republican Demonstration in London—"Liberty, Equality and Fraternity"—The War Must Cease and the Republic be Sustained.

LONDON, September 20.—The Democratic demonstration of the people of London last night in Trafalgar Square was one of the greatest popular assemblages ever seen in the British Capital. For nearly two hours the streets leading to Clerkenwell, Bethnel Green and Holborn were alive with the processions of Workingmen's Societies and Democratic Associations of the metropolis. Each body of men as it advanced along the crowded thoroughfares, preceded by bands of music, and illuminated by torches and transparencies, was followed by repeated cheers from the people who thronged the sidewalks. Many houses and shops on the line of the processions were illuminated, and from the windows of many others were displayed in gaslights the flags of France, England and America. No less than thirty American flags were conspicuously displayed along the Strand between Somerset House and Trafalgar Square. By eight o'clock Trafalgar Square was one dense mass of people from the front of the National Academy to and around the statue of King Charles. Perfect order prevailed along the route of procession and throughout the proceedings of the evening.

The banners borne by the societies were inscribed with mottoes proclaiming the great doctrines of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." One in particular, carried by a society from Hackney, on which was inscribed "The United States of Europe greet the United States of America with peace on earth, to men good will," was hailed with numerous and repeated cheers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Merriman, who made an effective speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that while the London police and slight that republican movement in England to which their own daily denunciations of the worthlessness of the Royal family give constant encouragement and strength, the American press, three thousand miles away, recognizes its importance, and lends its moral support and generous sympathy as the American Republic lends its priceless support, and a glorious and successful example. These remarks were received with a perfect tempest of cheers for the United States, and a spirited address to the Republic of France was adopted, in which it is declared that the Monarchs of Germany prosecute the war now against Republicanism, and not against France; and that in so doing they are guilty of a great crime against liberty and humanity—against the people of Germany as well as against the people of France. The address tells the people of France that in relinquishing Lorraine, and will not cease to demand the recognition of the Republic of France until they shall have wrung compliance with their will from a vacillating and cowardly authority.

The Marseillaise was sung with tremendous effect. The resolutions of the meeting were wholly friendly to the German people, but very bitter against the German Princes—as one of the resolutions expressed it—"who abuse the confidence of Germany, as well as against the not less German Princes who thwart the freedom of England." The Secretary of the meeting announced that the number of addresses in favor of peace now circulating among the working classes of England reached nearly one hundred thousand, and that they had already received the adhesion of nearly three millions of workingmen. It was repeatedly declared that the workingmen of England honored the people of France for their patriotism and gallantry in repelling the assault of the Napoleonic dynasty upon their country, but they implored them to beware of suffering themselves to be led by their own passions into a protracted conflict with another great people by whom that dynasty had now been repudiated. The two dominant ideas of the demonstration were: That the war must cease, and that the Republic must be sustained. The demonstration increased continually in numbers and in enthusiasm, and just before adjournment, the excitement was carried to fever heat by the arrival of another procession from Valle End, bearing between the flags of France and the United States a huge white banner, surrounded by a wreath of liberty, and inscribed in golden letters with the single word "Republic." It is universally admitted that no such demonstration had ever before been seen in London. It is considered by thinking men here to be the beginning of a political change for which the government of Mr. Gladstone has prepared the way, and by which it will be swept out of power if it fail to accept and assist. It is announced that a national association of workingmen had been formed in the interests of European peace; that an agitation in favor of arbitration instead of war would be begun, and carried on throughout England; and that demonstrations would be prepared before the assembling of Parliament, to which Parliament and the Government would be compelled to give heed.

Prussia Ready to Treat for Peace with Any Responsible Government.

LONDON, September 20.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent confirms Prussia's readiness to treat with any French Government which is capable of making and guaranteeing a peace.

Barricades are rapidly forming at Paris inside the fortifications. Lyons is in a state of defense, many troops are posted there.

A Horrible State of Affairs.

Colonels C. Seymour and Carrolton, of the British army, who are with armies now operating in France, attest the horrible suffering at the seat of war. Soldiers and peasantry are perishing from starvation. Women are violated, the dead outraged, and prisoners famished.

No Faith

Is placed in the statement that Russia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

Prussian Police in France.

LONDON, September 20.—The Prussians have distributed a large armed police force throughout Alsace and Lorraine.

Outbreak Quelled.

The advices from Nice and Mentone represent that the outbreaks there are entirely quelled.

Giving the Glory to a Prince.

General Von Steinmetz was relieved of command so to leave to Prince Frederick Charles the sole credit of reducing Metz. The General was appointed Governor of Posen and Silesia.

French Victory at Vissaux.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 20.—A telegraphic dispatch from Orleans, 20th, says an engagement took place at Vissaux. Twenty-five thousand French massed near the northern part of the town were attacked by fifteen thousand Prussians. The Prussians were mowed down by the French artillery, but after considerable loss they recrossed the river in good order, and fell back on another army corps.

A Favorable Result.

Is expected from the mission of Jules Favre, and it is believed conditions of peace will be fixed simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities.

Dispatches on the Peace Question.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 20.—Col. Frank Moore, of the American legation at Paris, arrived at London this morning with important dispatches to the American legation here. He returns this evening. The dispatches are said to have connection with the peace question.

The Siege of Rome has Begun.

LONDON, September 20, 8 A. M.—The siege of Rome has commenced. Five divisions under Gen. Cadorna invest the city. Resistance is a matter of form, and a surrender is expected to-day.

Rumors of French Guerrillas.

LONDON, September 20, Evening.—Rumors are in circulation here of local uprisings in France against the Prussians.

No News.

The London morning and evening journals of to-day have no news at all from Paris.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Invalidity of the Law Taxing Dividends.

Decision of Judge Strong to be Appealed From—Registration of Colored Voters in Maryland—The Secretary of the Interior and the Pennsylvania Republican Association—The Mushet Patent for Pneumatic Process of Making Iron and Steel Not Extended—The Bessemer Process Now Open to the Public.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1870.

Judge Strong's Decision.

The decision of Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in Circuit Court at Philadelphia, against the validity of the law by which the tax on dividends of the Reading Railroad since January 1st, 1870, has been levied, excites great interest at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the case will be at once appealed to the Supreme Court. The decision involves the validity of all income taxes except personal income; in other words, all taxes collected since January 1st on dividends of railroads, banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance companies, canals, turnpikes, slack water navigation companies, and interest paid on bonds of these companies, and taxes retained from salaries of Government officers would have to be refunded. Congress, at the last session, instead of re-enacting these taxes, inserted a section in the tax bill declaring that the proper construction of the previous law continued them. Judge Strong insists in a sharp tone that it is not the business of Congress to exercise judiciary powers. His decision virtually wipes out the tax named from January 1st to August, the date to which Congress attempted to continue them. An estimate upon the amount which will be subject to reclamation in case the decision is sustained was prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day, which makes the amount nearly six million dollars.

Registration of Colored Voters in Maryland.

The registration of voters under the Fifteenth Amendment took place throughout Maryland yesterday. There was some apprehension that an attempt might be made on the part of disorderly characters to interfere with the registration officers in the proper discharge of their duties, and that colored citizens would be intimidated: but the attendance of inspectors appointed by Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court of the United States, on recommendation of gentlemen representing both parties, assisted by a detail of public officers, kept order and quiet. One of the registers acted rather unfairly, it is alleged, in one or two instances, and others are charged with asking questions unnecessarily and delaying the business that were appointed to perform, but so far as results from the counting have been received the colored people were only interfered with at Annapolis.

The Mushet Patent Not Extended.

Commissioner Fisher to-day refused the application for the extension of the Mushet patent for the pneumatic process of manufacturing iron and steel, by which Bessemer steel is produced, and after to-morrow this process will be open to the public. The Commissioner has decided adversely to the application on the ground that the original patent lapsed in England in 1858, and, by our laws, after the English patent has expired the patent on the same article in this country cannot be extended.

The Pennsylvania Association

Met to sit in judgment on Secretary Cox last night, for refusing its Finance Committee permission to assess Pennsylvania clerks in his department. A letter was read from the Secretary, giving leave to ask voluntary contributions under pledge not to attempt in any manner to visit any penalty or hostility on those who may feel unable to contribute, or who desire to use their funds through another channel. He says he refuses to be driven from the Republican party, and adds: "I sincerely believe the attempts made this year to levy such assessments is a gross fraud upon every loyal man of the assessment if collected, and a crime." The Association refused to indorse the Secretary by a decided vote, and its members have spent the day in trying to ascertain whether he is utterly demoralized.

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1870.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Executive Mansion is being rapidly placed in proper condition to receive the President and family, who return about the 1st of October.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Statistics of the Freedmen's Bureau show that business in the South is closed, except such portions of the educational interest as is supported by the educational associations. All agents and aids of the Bureau except those whose duties relate to the payment of the bounties, have been dispensed with. Among the subscriptions received for the benefit of educational purposes are contributions from parties who figured prominently during the late war on the side of the South.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Opening of the Holland Chambers—Intense Feeling in China Against Foreigners—Fresh Outbreaks Feared, &c., &c.

Royal Marriage on the Tapis.

COPENHAGEN, September 20.—The Duke Alexis, of Russia, has arrived at this port on board an Russian frigate. He has been enthusiastically received. He came to marry Thegra, the daughter of the King of Denmark.

Opening of the Holland Chambers.

THE HAGUE, September 20.—King William opened the sessions of the Chambers to-day with a speech. He assured the Deputies of the continuance of peace, and announced the financial situation of the kingdom to be in every way satisfactory.

Intense Feeling in China Against Foreigners.

HONG KONG, September 1, *via* LONDON, September 20.—The feeling in China against foreigners is intense, and fresh outbreaks of violence on the part of the natives is feared. Mr. Wade, Secretary of the British Legation, still lies in a critical state at Pekin. The Japanese threatened to retire unless the mandarins implicated in the Tientsin massacre were executed before the 31st of August.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 20.—The steamer City of London and the steamer City of Cork, from New York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 20.—Consols 92¾ American securities quiet and steady; coupons '62, 90¾@90¾; '65, 89½; do 1867, 89½; do 10s, 89¾. Stocks steady; Erles, 18; Illinois, 113; Great Western 20½.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS, September 20.—Wheat for spring wheat firm; California 10s; red western 9s 5d; winter 9s 7d. Flour 25½. Oats 2½. Pork 118s. Beef 116s. Lard 73½. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 57s; short rib middles 57s.

Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, September 20.—Sperm oil 85s. Linseed oil firm at £30 15s. Refined petroleum 19½. Rosin buoyant.

ANTWERP, September 20.—Petroleum firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1870.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met this evening. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. Reports of a satisfactory nature were made from several States, in regard to the coming election, and the indications are that the League will be represented in Congress.

An American firm has sent over one hundred thousand dollars worth of ship biscuit to France, on an order from the French Government.

The receipts of money for the benefit of the French wounded are increasing, and letters containing them have been received from Maryland, Ohio, Iowa, &c. A concert will take place this evening at the Academy of Music in aid of the fund for the wounded.

Letter from Bismarck—Will Negotiate Terms of Peace when Paris is Occupied—The Future Quiet of Europe is Alone Asked—Newspaper Fiction.

NEW YORK, September 20.—A telegram by cable from Berlin to-day states that a letter from Count Bismarck, September 11th, says: The next phase of the wonderful war will be the investment, and in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris, and all hope of successful resistance being then over, after that must be peace. Every day's delay in this case is to no purpose, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter, when all that will be required of them will be to give certain assurance and guarantee that the peace of Europe may again be disturbed by ambitious aspirants or the desires of their people, and that the miseries, which they have brought upon France and the two nations, may never again be repeated. I see that I am quoted in the columns of several journals as having stated what these guaranties must be, and must not be. Of course these statements are mainly correct. When approached by gentlemen of the press, I generally say nothing; but when I see misrepresentation does the rest. You know what guaranties are necessary to secure the future peace. 'Tis rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received until the army before Paris, that I have helped to organize, and the peace of the world secured. Germany will oppose the terrible sacrifice of the war, from which she will never retire, until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured and Germany safe from future cruel and unnecessary slaughter."

The Chief Clerk of the Army Arrested.

NEW YORK, September 20.—One hundred and twenty volunteers for the French army were arrested this afternoon on board the steamer Lafayette by the United States authorities. The warrants issued on complaint of the North German Consul General Roesing. The steamer was on the point of leaving when the arrest was made, and will be detained to allow the examination of the prisoners. Among those arrested was Colonel Lagrange, who has recruited for the French army in this city and Brooklyn.

The steamer Lafayette sailed at five o'clock this evening, with five or six hundred French volunteers on board. The men who were arrested were discharged early in the evening, but not before the commissioner had acted on the Lafayette.

Aid for German Sufferers.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Preparations for the fair in aid of the wounded within the German lines, and the widows and orphans of the killed, progress successfully.

The North German Line to Resume Their Trips.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The agent of the North German line of steamships has received a cable telegram directing him to dispatch the steamer Berlin to Bremen next week. The Caloric will soon follow. The Ohio will run from Bremen for Baltimore October 12. The North German vessels lie up here since the commencement of the war will, it is presumed, at once commence loading, as several are having charters to carry tobacco to Holland.

Yesterday morning, Maynard's machine shop, formerly Bartlett, Hayward & Aldin's locomotive works, at East Boston, were burned. McKay's wharf and two barks lying along side were nearly destroyed together with the machine shop of George M. Bird and the rigging loft of A. R. Lowe. An explosion of naptha during the fire is believed to have caused the flames. The vessels burned were the St. Cloud and Nova Scotia. The Atlantic company lose largely on machinery. Total loss $100,000; insured about half.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅜@113⅝.

NEW YORK, September 20—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market easy at 6@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Exchange dull at 109½@109¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull at 113⅝@113⅞; borrowing rates 1-64 ⅜ cent. to flat. Clearances $85,000,000.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet and firm. Coupons of 1881, 113⅝@114; 1862 112⅝; 5-20s 1864, 110¾@111⅛; 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; new, 110½@110¾; 1867, 110⅝@110¾; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; currency 6s 111@111½.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull but steady. Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees 71½; new do 69¾; new Virginias 66; 60s North Carolinas 41; new do 39.

STOCKS

The only feature of interest on Wall street this afternoon was the sudden collapse of the bear movement in the stock exchange. The Stock Exchange. The railway share market at the lowest point to day showed an average loss of 1 @ 3 cent. on the first sales of yesterday. This was too strong a temptation for some of the bears to resist, and many accepted the profits, which turned the market upwards, and the buoyancy of the late rise of 1@2 cent. on the leading figure of the day. The chief dealings were in Erie, Lake Shore and Rock Island. Of the last of 3,000 shares of the latter sold at 94⅞, Boston 92¾; Hudson 93; Reading 93; Michigan Central 93¾; Quicksilver 8; do pref 38¾; Mariposa 13; do preferred 24; Wells, Fargo 93¾; American 45; United States Express 68½; Pacific Mail 30; New York Central 97¾; New York Central scrip 88; Erie 22¾; do preferred 45; Harlem 122½; do preferred 134; Reading 95; Michigan Central 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg 103½; Northwestern 82¾; do preferred 91½; Rock Island 101¾; New York Central scrip 100; Fort Wayne 94½; do preferred 81½; Wabash 82½; do preferred 92; Pacific Mail 30; do pref 52; Ohio and Mississippi 31; Chicago and Alton 125½; do preferred 131; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 31; Cumberland coal 37½; Indiana Central 17½; Illinois Central 135½; Lake Shore 93.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $61,723,976; currency, $6,970,316.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; Ohio and Indiana red 1 @1 25@1 26; amber $1 45. Corn fair and advanced to 90c. Oats—mixed 50@55c; yellow 56@57c. Whisky quiet; free-state and firm at 94@95c. Provisions dull. Crude petroleum feverish at 18½c. Whisky quiet; iron-bound 93½@95c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Dry goods market active. There is an upward tendency still in the price of goods, which is a questionable policy. Lyman & Brown's canton flannels advanced from 19 to 20c. Imperial X 4-4 bleached muslins from 11 to 12½c, and Cushtenial do 40 inch brown, from 15½ to 16c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

James Richardson, Jr., of Beverly, Adams county, Ill., living with his father, on Saturday morning complained of feeling unwell, went into the garden and shot himself through the head. He was a young gentleman of the highest respectability, and his parents are quite wealthy.

James McNairy, an unmarried man formerly residing in Harrisburg, Pa., but for some time past employed on the construction train of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, was run over and cut to pieces by a train on the track of that road, in Terre Haute, Ind., Monday night. The remains were found yesterday morning, and the indications are that he had been lying on the track in a state of intoxication.

At Moline, Ill., yesterday afternoon, while the Western Union passenger train was passing through the town, a young lady, aged twenty-three years, name not given, after waiting until the train had passed, with the exception of the last car, threw her self across her head and sprang head foremost under the wheels. She was instantly killed. The non-fulfillment of an engagement to marry, by a man residing in some other part of the State, was the cause of the suicide.

The schooner E. S. J. Benis, with 14,000 bushels of wheat from Detroit for Buffalo, sprung a leak and sunk in Lake Erie, off Point Rowan, yesterday morning. The cargo is a total loss. Crew saved.

There were one hundred and twenty-three deaths by cholera in Havana on Monday. There is little yellow fever in the city.

At Hallowell, Maryland, on Monday night, a painter, named Edward T. Haswell, killed John Laffin with a common jack knife and seriously cut his own wife for jealousy.

In Providence, Rhode Island, at a small fire yesterday morning, the boiler of a steam fire engine exploded. Injuries five persons, one perhaps fatally.

The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Baltimore, yesterday elected the following officers: Frederick D. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., Grand Sire; A. C. Logan, of Kansas, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition buildings. Large quantities of machinery and other manufactures arrived, and the owners have been actively employed putting them in place. Many applications for space were made by new men. The formal opening exercises take place to-night. The principal address will be delivered by the Hon. John Sherman. Hon. A. T. Goshorn, President of the City Council, and others will also speak.

At Auburn, N. Y., a steam boiler in Stalkin's planing mill exploded yesterday morning, completely demolishing the large brick building and badly damaging another building. James Hamilton was killed. Damage $15,000.

Austin Brooks, for many years editor of the Quincy, Illinois, *Herald*, and a leading Democratic politician, died yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning a boy named Willie Griver, soon died of injuries received in falling from a baggage-car door on the Whitewater Valley Railroad.

The following roads have agreed to carry delegates to the approaching Southern Commercial Convention at Cincinnati: Baltimore and Ohio, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, Virginia and Tennessee Consolidated Lines, Pennsylvania (but must have list of delegates first), St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Louisville and Decatur, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Mississippi Central, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Illinois Central, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Nashville and Chattanooga, Marietta and Cincinnati, Little Miami.

It appears that the five hundred and sixty deaths reported in Havana last week reported as by yellow fever, were from cholera.

Rev. Dr. Niles, Episcopal Bishop elect of New Hampshire, will be consecrated to-day at Concord. Present Bishop of the United States, Smith, of Kentucky, and Lord Bishop of Quebec, Bishops Doane, of Albany, Bissett, of Vermont, Neadley, of Maine, and Williams, of Connecticut, and many other clergy will be present.

In Boston, ex-policeman John M. Dunn is under arrest as an accomplice in altering three forged checks on New York banks and obtaining $2,000 on the same from the Second National Bank of Boston.

The Directors of the Hartford and Erie Railroad have chosen Frederick A. Lane, President.

The Universalists commenced yesterday the celebration of their centennial anniversary at Gloucester, Mass. President, Governor-elect Pitham, of Maine; Vice President, Rev. Dr. Weston, of Illinois; Secretary, Hon. N. H. Hemlup, of Minnesota.

Five Japanese princes passed through Omaha on Saturday, coming East to visit cities.

Corrected census returns show the population of New Hampshire to be 317,976, a net loss of 8,679 in ten years.

There were eight deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock Monday afternoon; four were natives of Italy, two of France, one of Nova Scotia and one unknown.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 20, 1870.

General Beatty, Republican candidate for Congress, is holding a series of successful meetings throughout the county the present week. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Bellevile last night, addressed by General Beatty and M. D. Harter, Esq. General Brinkerhoff is speaking in New York State in favor of tariff reform.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—The Oregon Legislature to-day elected J. K. Kelley United States Senator.

The Nevada Republican State Convention assembled at Elko to-day.

CHICAGO, September 20.—In the list of probable candidates for United States Senator from Illinois at the meeting of the Legislature, Governor Oglesby has been mentioned prominently. It is now understood that Governor Palmer withdraws from the contest, and the name of Governor Kenner Lansing has been added to the list.

TOPEKA, September 20.—The liberal Republicans of the First (the St. Louis) District in Convention to-day nominated Chas. H. Johnson for Congress, by acclamation.

A letter received to-day by Charles W. Ford, Internal Revenue Collector of Baltimore, from this district, from President Grant, contains the following: "I regard the nomination as headed by Carl Schurz, Brown and others, as similar to the Tennessee and Virginia movement, intended for the purpose of the Republican party over to the Democratic, and thus give them the chance of stealing in and making way clear to give the regular ticket your support."

TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 20.—Governor Baker addressed a very large audience in the Republican wigwam in this city this evening.

Verdict of Not Guilty in a Murder Trial—Railroad Subscriptions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 20, 1870.

The trial of William Morris, for the murder of his brother John by striking him with a billet of wood on the head, during a quarrel in August last, has just terminated with a verdict of not guilty.

The subscription committees who are soliciting aid for the Mansfield, Delaware and Lake Michigan Railroad have already raised one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and are still meeting with reasonable success. It is thought the entire amount of two hundred thousand dollars will be on the books within the next week or ten days.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Berks county on Saturday nominated the following ticket:

Congress—Nicholas Hunter.

Senate—Colonel Daniel R. Dandore.

Assembly—John M. Shonour, Jacob Snell, Jere. Van Reed.

The Tidioute *Journal* says: There are manifestations of discontent in the Democratic wigwam in Mercer county. It seems that Mr. Grifith, the Democratic nominee for Congress, and the details of a secret nature were perfected, designed to give effect to the legislation in behalf of a fair election recently enacted by Congress. The contest in Pennsylvania was reported progressing satisfactorily. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, and the other States further South, were reported in a satisfactory condition. The action of officers at Newport, Ky., in refusing bail to Gen. Ford, was unanimously reversed. A new State Council was subsequently held for West Virginia. Texas matters were fully discussed, and action taken. The committee adjourned to meet a month hence in Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Nilsson lost a diamond butterfly, valued at two thousand dollars, on her way from Steinway hall to her hotel, last night.

RECRUITS SAILED.

Two hundred recruits for the United States army, in charge of Lieutenants Lawson, Whitman and Ream, sailed on the Alaska, for Aspinwall, this afternoon.

ARGUMENTS HEARD.

Judge Ingraham heard arguments, to-day, on the question of removing the Erie suits against Jewett, Raphael & Co., from State to Federal Courts, and will give his decision to-morrow.

A FRAUD SENTENCED.

West, the anti-gambling fraud, has been sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Is in session here. J. H. Hambu, of New York, was chosen President.

FIGHT BETWEEN JIM FISK AND MARETZEK.

An altercation took place at the Grand Opera House to-day, between the proprietor, James Fisk, Jr., and Max Maretzek, who was conducting a rehearsal of the opera bouffe company, during which the parties came to blows. The quarrel resulted in a dissolution of the business connection between Fisk and Maretzek. Carlotta Patti will be the conductor of the next opera season.

ARRIVAL.

The steamship Ville de Paris arrived to day from Havre.

ARRIVAL FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The steamer Merrimac arrived to-day from Rio de Janeiro, August 26, *via* St. Thomas. She is detained at quarantine, having sickness on board.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, in Chicago, a Hollander, named John Hoffman, shot and instantly killed a boy named Albert Miller, only eight years old. Hoffman had been at a Bohemian ball Monday night, and at the time was what is called "crazy drunk." While in that condition, with a revolver in hand, he

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THERE will be a Reform Republican Mass Meeting to-night in the Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, near HILL'S planing mill. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN F. DRAVO, Esq., Rev. F. A. HUTCHINSON and others.

THE "organ" says it "frankly believes" that there is "danger" that some part of the "regular" ticket will be beaten by the Reform candidates. This is progressive as well as "frank." It was only the other day that the "organ" stoutly maintained that there was not the ghost of a chance for a single Reform candidate. Since then, however, public opinion has so changed as to compel the admission that some part of that ticket will be elected. Go ahead, gentlemen, and in ten days more you will be willing to admit what nearly everybody already feels, that the whole of the Reform ticket is going to be elected.

AS TAXPAYERS call at the Captain's office and settle—which interesting process they have for some time been undergoing—each one can tell for himself how much he is required to stand to support the office-holders' Ring, by noting the increased amount he is called upon to pay. The calculation is not an elaborate one. It is a matter of dollars and cents, and a comparison of the last several years will afford all the information that is needed. Precisely why the taxes should run up there is no sufficient answer, until an examination is made into the details of the cost of "running" the county. By establishing a reasonable scale of salaries and returning the excess of fees to the public treasury, a very considerable sum would be annually saved to the taxpayers. To this the Reformers stand pledged.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a year issue of this date the following sentence appeared:

"Now we charge that Robert W. Mackey gave a $5000 check, which was paid by the Allegheny National Bank, and that Felix C. Negley got the money."

You will permit me to say in reply that no such transaction ever took place. Respectfully, yours,

R. W. MACKEY.

Pittsburgh, September 20.

It would be more satisfactory to the public if the denial was in terms less studiously general, and gave a detail of what did take place about this business. If no *such* transaction ever took place, possibly that *very* and *actual* transaction did "take place." Any departure, however small, in the narration of the facts of such a transaction as that we have called attention to might in the judgment of some authorize a denial like that of Mr. MACKEY. We may be wrong in some important particulars and still entirely correct in the general statement.

IS its treatment of Mr. WALTON the "organ" violates truth and decency to such an extent that there is no word expressive of its conduct but the vernacular term blackguard. Not satisfied with distorting and falsifying his official acts, it descends to his private business affairs and drags them before the public in the same malevolent spirit of perversion by which any man can be stigmatised with false coloring and artful innendoes. If we have been correctly informed the "organ" lives in a glass house and should beware how it invites retaliatory missiles. There are those in this community who have bitter remembrances inflicted upon them affecting the integrity of some of those now showing through the "organ" such wanton spite against a neighbor. The conduct in the two cases has this broad difference: Mr. WALTON does not fear the truth. If that only is uttered no harm can be done him;—whilst his envenomed assailant stands in the unhappy category of the guilty culprit who exclaimed in an agony of apprehension that the *truth was just what he was afraid of!*

THE office holders' clique require the taxpayers to make an extraordinary sacrifice to be "regular." They make no pretense that the Reform Movement is not right. All they have to urge against it is that it is not "regular." A New York Tammany leader once declared that he would vote for the devil himself if he found his majesty on the "regular" ticket. This is the spirit of the "Regulars" in the present canvass. Their sole cry against the Reform Movement is, not that it is not right, but that it is not "regular," and although its success will save the tax-payers tens of thousands of dollars and place in office a better class than were ever before nominated, they oppose it because their ticket, composed of the old hacks, is "regular." This may be good morals and sound policy with the Rings, but it will not prove so with the people, who have grown weary of such leadership. Already have the Tax Payers and the community paid dearly for being "regular." "Regularity" is the whip with which unscrupulous leaders scourge the people, enforce tyrannous and exactions and abstract tens of thousands of dollars from them every year. To this there must be an end sometime, and, thanks to the good sense and independence of the people, it is near at hand.

THE FRENCH NAVY IN THE WAR.

The inefficiency of the French fleet, or rather its utter failure to accomplish anything of importance during the great international struggle, is a constant subject of wonder. Though everybody knows that Frenchmen do not take kindly to the sea, and that in comparison with the English they are poor sailors, no one was prepared for the part or no part which their navy has performed in the war with Germany. The French people have never been able to regard with resignation the naval supremacy of England, or to own its dominion of the sea as strictly legitimate and resting in superior natural aptitudes for the control of the element; nor have they ever ceased to anticipate the time when the past should be revenged and they should be able to assert at least a divided empire on the water with the islanders. Within the last few years immense sums of money have been expended upon the French navy, and with respect both to the number and character of its vessels its condition was a matter of pride to the nation and of more or less apprehension to their neighbors across the channel. In the long contemplated struggle with Germany an important work was certainly laid out for the navy to do, and the failure to do it has probably been due to the general frustration of the entire scheme of the war. A part of this scheme was that an army corps of forty thousand men should be conveyed in transports for the purpose of co-operating with the fleet in an attempt to land on the German coast. Could this plan have been carried out and a landing effected in Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark would likely or might have taken part, with the result of a division of the German forces and of greatly diminishing the number of men available for military operations on the Rhine. However, by delay in the beginning, and by the conversion of the campaign from one of attack into one of defense, accompanied with defeat, it became necessary to employ elsewhere the troops intended for service with the fleet. Then, it was also found that the preparations made by the Germans for defending their coast were much more perfect and complete than had been supposed. Reduced to the service of mere blockaders, with nothing to do but watch the entrance, to the German ports, the heavy French vessels of deep draught were found to be wholly unadapted to the purpose. They could not find places where to cast anchor; they could take in coal only with extreme peril, and were unable to pursue the nimble blockade runners over the shallow waters along the coast. As our readers remember, even in battle with the German gunboats the French ironclads gained no advantage. Those little boats, the Cricket, the Dragon and the Lightning, of an indistinct gray, or grayish color, rendering them hardly distinguishable from the sea, when looked at in the distance, and very swift goers, were found to be dangerous antagonists by the huge unwieldy iron clads. In the rencontre off Ruegen, those little North German boats, as a German describes the affair, for hours kept moving around the iron ribbed monsters like sea gulls, pouring into them an incessant fire, actually injuring two of them, without receiving the slightest harm in return. These boats at length came to be much dreaded by the French captains, particularly after the almost successful attempt to destroy with torpedoes the war ships lying at anchor under the guns of the Dantzig fortifications. Upon the whole it was an exceedingly dull, not to say inglorious service which the French fleet had to perform in the Baltic and North seas. With no opportunity of attempting what it was qualified to do, it was set to do what ships of a different kind could have done better. No doubt, the officers received with satisfaction the summons to leave their ungrateful employment and come to the south, whither the navy is reported to have been ordered for the protection of the French ports. As the higher officers are said to be all Orleanists, Gen. Trochu may have desired to have them near him. But without harbors or good anchoring grounds, the ironclads could not have safely remained in the north during the equinoctial storms.

THAT COURT HOUSE JOB.

Mr. EB. WILLIAMS, the pet contractor for the Indexing Job, publishes a statement in the Sunday *Leader*, which is reproduced in the *Gazette*, and from which the following is an extract:

> We may now proceed to a financial view of the indexing. The contract price is $2 34 per page, which, by a close calculation, will amount to something over $12,000. Add to this say $2,000 on account of records that may accumulate between the present date and the completion of the work, and we have barely $15,000 for the "grab," which, the COMMERCIAL contends, is going to raise the "Court House Ring" to opulence. Now the clerks employed are obliged to be first-class penmen; at least $1,000 a year is not likely to be rewarded as overwhelming commendation for their services. Thus the clerical force will cost the contractor in the neighborhood of $10,000, according to the former estimate, $5,000 for his own labor in the two years—the entire task requiring his constant supervision.

Let us examine this matter a little further, in the light of the data furnished in the above extract:

According to Mr. WILLIAMS'S own figures, the whole cost will be $15,000; consequently, at $2 34 per page, the whole number of pages will be 6,410. Six thousand four hundred and ten pages, divided among six men, will give 1,068 pages to each man. Divide this by two, (the number of years) and we have 534 pages for each man per year. Allowing 300 working days to the year, each man employed will have to perform the herculean task of writing *one and three-quarter pages per day*, of thirty-six lines each—or sixty-three lines per day.

We will wager a big apple that MR. WILLIAMS and his five clerks will not spend anything like two years on this "job," unless he goes to work deliberately to "nurse" it. If he should accomplish it in one year and nine months, as he most assuredly can, the account will stand thus: Wages of assistants, $8,750; net profit for WILLIAMS, $6,250, or at the rate of $3,571 per year. This will require the work to proceed at the rate of only *two pages per day* for each man.

If the reasonable allowance of three pages per day per man should be attained, the job could be finished up in one year and two months. The account would then stand: Wages for assistants, $5,833; net profit for WILLIAMS, $9,167—or $7,857 per year.

A gentleman as clear headed as Mr. WILLIAMS, and as fully qualified every way for the work, has satisfied himself that the indexing of the deeds can be done *in one year*, which would require each of six men to proceed at the rate of three and one half pages per day. Under Mr. WILLIAMS'S own calculation at this rate of progress, the result would be: Wages of assistants, $5,000: net profit to contractor, $19,000! Whether Mr. WILLIAMS will pocket this large sum, for one year's work, remains to be seen. That he *can* do it, is the deliberate judgment of men who have figured on it from the data furnished by himself.

But aside from all this, the fact remains—that a majority of the Commissioners under the act, appointed to guard the public treasury, awarded the contract to ES. WILLIAMS at $2 34 per page, while an equally responsible bidder, with equally good bail, proposed to do the work for *half the money*. Have the tax payers of Allegheny county, who pay every cent of the cost, been treated fairly and honestly in this transaction? They themselves can judge.

GENERAL BIRAM WALBRIDGE AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

A letter from General WALBRIDGE on the duty of the Republican party in New York during the fall canvass has elicited much comment from the press of that State, and occasioned the general indorsement of his party. He proposes to ignore all minor issues and devote special attention to the maintenance of the public credit and the purification of the ballot box.

Upon the first proposition the Republican party is a unit throughout the country, and may boldly challenge investigation of its record. Every bulletin from the Treasury is a shot into the Democratic camp. The purification of the ballot box in New York State, where the repeater system has been perfected and the tombstones furnish voters for the registry, will be a herculean task, and General WALBRIDGE wisely considers it the most important and practical issue of the campaign. The new act of Congress goes into effect for the first time this fall, and its future efficiency will very much depend upon the energy of its application in the start. It may be made an engine of purification or it may fall still born in the midst of corruption. If the Republican party shall prove equal to the occasion we expect great advantages to accrue from its enforcement.

General W.'s letter going beyond State policy reviews the political situation throughout the country, assumes that General GRANT will be his own successor, and the Presidential struggle begins in New York, on the Governorship.

The opininions of a veteran statesman like General WALBRIDGE, are worthy of careful attention, and we are glad to see that they are receiving it at the hands of the New York press. He has a longer public record, without the adventitious aid of public office, than any man in the country. Always a leading merchant and grain exporter, he has for a quarter of a century identified himself with every movement intended to develope the resources of the States or the Union, increase intercourse between its parts, stimulate external commerce, develope internal improvements, aggrandize national territory, consolidate American power or uphold the dignity and unity of the Republic. Hence he went to San Francisco in 1853 to attend the first Pacific Railroad Convention, and in Congress, as a representative from New York, became a most earnest as well as the earliest champion of a great system of railroads connecting the two oceans. Many of his arguments, then deemed chimerical, have since been vindicated by the result.

In 1854, while the leading powers of Europe were engaged in the Crimean war, and there was the probability of involving the rights of neutrals, General WALBRIDGE made an effort to establish our maritime rights by incorporating into law the principle that the flag secured to the ship at sea all the immunities that belonged to the soil. He also developed a plan for enlarging our naval force by supplementing it with a militia of the seas, organized through the merchant service. The conservatism of that aristocratic class in the United States navy known as line officers, who have of late impaired its credit and usefulness by jealousy of the staff officers, prevented the adoption of the naval militia, because it would have militated against their exclusive monopoly of honors and command. Nevertheless the London *Times*, in 1856, discussed Gen. WALBRIDGE'S propositions and urged them upon the British Admiralty, with great force, and they were in part adopted—the mercantile marine of England at this time containing a large number of registered seamen liable to government duty in case of emergency.

General WALBRIDGE was a member of the first Commercial Convention held after the rebellion at Detroit, as he had been of all held previous thereto, was chairman of the committee that organized the National Board of Trade, and has been a prominent member of every similar body since the war. He was an intimate friend and adviser of President LINCOLN, and it was generally understood was intended for a Cabinet position during the second term. His name is again mentioned as likely to be appointed to the Cabinet.

THE cry set up in behalf of the office holders' ticket is, that the Reform ticket is not "regular." This comes with bad grace from the faction whose Executive Committee is presided over by a gentleman who last fall assisted to defeat the "regular" Republican nominee for Commissioner. The independent candidate, it is true, failed then, simply because his supporters knew not their strength. This fall the Reformers will not make this mistake, but will put into the canvass the requisite vigor to overcome all opposition. The worthy chairman of the "Regular" Committee doubtless finds himself in an unnatural position. His true place is with the Reformers, with whom, we feel assured, he in no small degree sympathizes. It is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he is engaged in a work that has not the full sanction of his judgment, for it is inconsistent with his high standing for sagacity and liberality of views and action. The example he set the party last fall, Republicans will imitate this, only to an extent that will carry through the Reform candidates. The only inconsistent feature of the case is, that he should have "fallen from grace" and given his adhesion to a faction that has no claim to his support, that last fall counted him out of their convention, and are now only making use of his good name to escape the penalty of their transgressions. What he and ten thousand more Republicans last fall did, by going for the "irregular" candidate for Commissioner, a much larger number will this fall do, by electing the Reform ticket.

IT is said that the Reform Party is without principles. This is probably said on the principle that when everything rests on sheer denial it is best to make it so broad that it will, so far as possible, supply all deficiencies as to truth. In the first place, the Reform movement is an open, earnest protest against the sacrifice of principles for spoils—an earnest demand for principle, moral and political, in party action. The Reform Party came into existence through the long suffering of the public under misrule, extravagance leading to high taxes, corruption and persistent disregard of popular sentiment. To reform these evils, by placing upright and capable men in office, is the purpose of the Reform Movement. Is there no principle in this? Were men ever actuated by higher motives? Has the public conscience, judgment or interest ever been appealed to with better reasons? We maintain that there is a high obligation resting on the community to give such a cause a warm and successful support. It would be a disheartening fact indeed if a cause, supported by such arguments, under such circumstances as surround the Reform Movement, should appeal to a community like this in vain.

THE expose made by Mr. WALTON, in his Birmingham speech, of its excessive charges for State advertisements, has stirred up the bile of the "organ." Shamelessly confessing that it has been guilty of overcharging the State, it bestows columns of abuse on Mr. WALTON for exposing its dishonesty. But like everything else it has said of him, these new assaults will only strengthen him with the people. A man detected with having stolen goods in his possession is a sort of privileged character. His abusive slang no one heeds. It is his only resource. It is a kind of confession of guilt that proves him not only a thief but a blackguard.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

EMPORIA, Kansas, is a worthy village. With a population of over three thousand—doubling itself, as it has, each year since the close of the war, with railroad contractors and their hands, with the wild drovers from Mexico and Texas, dressed and armed as is untold, with progress visible every where, with the elements of civilization in schools, churches and public buildings—there is not, in all the corporation, a place where intoxicating liquors can be sold or to be had, not in either tavern or restaurant. Of fifty buildings in progress some eight or ten are costly mercantile houses of cut stone fronts.

As one result of the war no one in Berlin, except the *demi-monde*, now wears the chignon.

Commissioner Fisher rules that the Patent office cannot entertain applications for designs for trade marks, but that the application must be for the trade mark itself and not the design.

TWO Prussian regiments having committed excesses in the little French town of Montenburg and Remilly, such as pillaging houses and destroying property, Count Bismarck has ordered the names of those two regiments, and those of their officers, to be published in all the German papers. The Germans have reimbursed the French inhabitants as far as was in their power. The regiments were sent to the rear, having stripped of their banners and all emblems of honor.

In seven months following March last, twenty-nine railroad companies have been organized and filed their articles of association, under the general railroad law of New York. The capital of twenty-seven is given at $96,-990,000.

JACK FITZGERALD, of Jefferson county, Illinois, has the largest mule in the world. It is nineteen and a half hands high, four years old, and is expected to grow to twenty-two hands.

The Palais Royal, a new place of entertainment, to hold 7,000 persons, has been opened in London.

The Whisky Ring is coming to life again in some sections of the country, and is threatening to use its power against the Republican party if the Internal Revenue Bureau insists upon affixing the Tice meters to distilleries. In one or two instances candidates for Congress in large distilling districts have even appealed to the Bureau not to enforce the law too rigorously. Commissioner Delano is, however, deaf alike to appeals and threats, and will not submit to any dictation. He says the law must be strictly enforced without regard to consequences. To yield to the Ring in this particular would be to give it a new lease of life and induce it to make other demands.

A malignant disease, similar to the yellow fever, has broken out among the soldiers on Governor's Island.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the Internal Revenue Bureau issued 682,151,935 stamps; of which, 462,490,324 were for internal revenue, 25,6?8,955 were for fermented and distilled liquors, and 193,551,977 were for tobacco and cigars.

PERSONAL.

Augustin Daly, of the Fifth Avenue, was first a clerk in a store; then a dramatic critic; next a dramatic author, and at present a successful manager. He may yet be president of a railroad company.

A young rural lawyer in Illinois is going to take the stump during the fall campaign, and proposes to "grasp a ray of light from the regent orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the wilful lie which dies upon the bosom of our Western prairies."

Mark Twain has executed for the Buffalo *Express* a clever burlesque on the war maps of the New York papers. It is entitled the "Portifications of Paris," and exhibits the positions of St. Cloud, Vincennes, the High Bridge, Jersey City, Verdun and Omaha. Accompanying it are "official recommendations" General Grant says, "It is the only map of the kind I ever saw." Bazaine says, "If I had had this map I would have got out of Metz without any trouble." J. Smith writes that it completely cured his wife of freckles, and Napoleon admits that "It is very nice, large print."

IT is stated that Mr. Ashbury has sold the Cambria to a wealthy English gentleman, and on his return to England will turn her over to her new owner. It is Mr. Ashbury's intention to have a new yacht built which will combine all the excellence of the American and English styles without having the faults of either.

Count Julien de Rochechouart, a victim of the Bekin massacre, belonged to one of the oldest families in France. Its armorial bearings are a wavy sea with the curious motto, "Before the dry earth appeared, the Rochechouarts bore the waves."

MLLE Pauline Lucca has received the finest floral art ever presented to a prima donna. She went from St. Petersburg to Berlin last season, and soon after her arrival there three Russian noblemen presented themselves to the sole intendent of the royal theater of Prussia, saying they had been delegated by a club in St. Petersburg to present the beautiful *cnistatrice* with a bouquet as a testimonial of the admiration of its members, and that they desired to know how the object of their visit could be accomplished. M. de Hulsen was glad to assist, and asked to see the bouquet. He was told it was in the carriage at the door. He removed the coverings, and saw a bouquet three feet in diameter composed of the most beautiful camellias (it was in the midst of winter)—while in the middle was a crown of fifty diamonds, and all around the outside hung white satin ribbons with a gold frime, on each one of which was printed the name of a member of the club. The opportunity of presentation occurred in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which Lucca played Mrs. Ford, M'lle Lucca, of his love, and in proof of it said he presented her with camellias in winter. Whereupon the orchestra began the Russian national hymn; the three Russians in their national costume entered with the gigantic bouquet and presented it on bended knee to the astonished *prima donna*, who gazed at it fixedly for a moment and burst into tears.

DR. Lambert, a New York writer on longevity, advances the singular theory that people with long noses are as a general thing pretty sure to live longer than folks with short noses.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Views of an Eminent Merchant and Great War Democrat.

General Walbridge's Opinion of Grant's Administration — His Great Success—The Necessity for the Renomination of General Grant—New York the Great Battle-Ground of the Next Campaign—Horace Greeley the Man for Governor—His National Reputation and His Great Strength at the Polls.

To the Editor of the New York Standard:

SIR: I take the liberty of an old Democrat to bring to your attention one or two views on national matters which may not be inappropriate at this time.

The general tendency of the country is to look at the measure of success that has been gained by this administration. We have seen enough of President Grant to know the manner of man he is, and what he has done to justify the confidence of the country. He has been in power for nearly two years, and as citizens we should ask whether he has kept his pledges, served the general interests of the people, and executed the laws according to his oath.

We all know the difficulties which must embarrass the President of a party. In the modern economy of American politics, a party is necessary to the Presidency. The people create a party machinery to carry out their wishes. The danger of sacrificing to the party what is due to the people is ever present, and only men of broad views, cast in liberal mold, can arise above the temptation.

My first impression of General Grant is that he has, to an eminent degree, carried out the wishes of the people, and at the same time justified the hopes of the most earnest Republicans. I pay no attention to the clamors of men, who contend that he has not been governed by the will of the party in some of his nominations to great offices. His theory of a Cabinet, a theory which seems to be in consonance with the true idea of our constitution, is that the President is chief in the eyes of the people, while his secretaries are merely counsellors and agents of his will. If this is an arbitrary rendering of the theory of Executive power and responsibility, we must remember that Mr. Lincoln was even more arbitrary when he directed Mr. Seward to write to Napoleon that he must abandon the resolution of the House of Representatives was simply the harmless expression of opinion by a body of irresponsible gentlemen. That precedent ought not to be forgotten by those who censure the President for doing as he pleases in the choice of his Cabinet.

We have had an eminently sound administration. It has been healthy in all its parts. There is an air of peace, and steadiness, and smoothness—a sense that necessary work is being well and quietly done. We have had peace, and we sorely needed peace. We may have felt at times that the administration would be unpopular, and could enliven and inspire the country by accepting some of the romantic schemes of statesmanship which are ever tempting enterprising statesmen. We might have had a little more rolling of drums and sounding of trumpets, and athenian clamor and effervescence. But we had serious work to do, and it has been well done. The financial administration has been honest and straightforward. The debt has been steadily paid. Interest has been reduced. Revenues have been collected, to bear no more of those unlawful rings, which in their extent, and power, and baleful recklessness, were the ogres of the fairy tales. Taxes have been removed, and the country's burdens have not increased. Our credit gains in strength. Our bonds are the best in the world. Foreign capital finds interested investment in our securities. In fact this alone—this financial result of General Grant's courage and sagacity—is one of those victories of peace which far surpass the loudest victories of war.

We have a pure administration. No American need be ashamed of his President. The air has no suspicion of corruption and debauchery.

We have no complications with foreign powers. We are at peace, and no cloud darkens the national horizon. We have had the dignity of common sense, which, after all, is a highest and rarest statesmanship.

If we feel that the President has done well, naturally the question arises: *Do we owe him a second term?* I am very clear that the renomination of General Grant is a political and national necessity.

If the Republicans do not nominate General Grant they will practically abandon their canvass. If he cannot be elected, then we must submit to a reactionary Democracy—to the representative of a policy directly at variance with the best interests of the country. The results of the war are not clearly enough defined, to permit the accession of any candidate of reaction. We must thoroughly carry the day. We must decide our grave problem of reconstruction so absolutely that there is constant, intermittent, enervating fever, which seems always to play over the surface of the body politic, will, in time, be forced to be repressed with an even, steady, temperate hand. The names of rebels who have been persist in the bitterness of the war—as well as the leaders of adventurers who have gone down among the people to prey upon their substance and store—to seek political advancement by schemes of demagogery. This can only be done by a President who has the confidence of the Republican party. A President without that confidence is morally and politically powerless in the South. He has no influence with the true Southerners—none with the loyal men of the North. We saw how severely President Johnson was stranded, when he surrendered his allegiance to his party—how rapidly he drifted upon chaos and destruction.

With a restless, agitated, uneasy South—with the national debt rising higher and higher every day—with delicate Alabama and international complications—with the previous fruits of the war still unripe, and within the killing reach of the reactionary Democracy, the country cannot afford to risk this administration. The Republicans have no antagonist candidate who can command the confidence of Gen. Grant's strength. Any new and raw candidate would introduce into the canvass personal or political elements of discord and confusion. There is no statesman, no leader of the party whose position, as clearly defined that his nomination would be generally acceptable. If there were such a man as Mr. Clay among its politicians—a man who stood as high with its leaders and followers as Mr. Clay did with the old Whig party—he might feel secure in his nomination and election. But if General Grant is not renominated the date must be created—with quarrels and heartburning and dissensions, and a great work of ousting of the party discipline and enthusiasm.

For remember that to all parties there comes a time when continued victory begets carelessness. *Patronage corrupts and lower morales. There is a popular longing for change which always affects the party in power, no matter what its principles may be.* For the Republicans to throw aside Gen. Grant, after his fidelity to every party principle and the general acceptableness of their platform, and to abandon all the work of creating a candidate out of the hundred struggling, will demonstrate that they are virtually to abandon the canvass by squandering a necessary strength.

The nomination of Gen. Grant being the duty and the necessity of the Republican party, what is the first step? *Renominate him, and make a national fight in the State of New York.* The battle must open here, on the boldest and most vigorous lines. We have had peace, and we sorely needed peace. We may have felt at times that the administration would be unpopular, and could enliven and inspire the country by accepting some of the romantic schemes of statesmanship which are ever tempting enterprising statesmen. We might have had a little more rolling of drums and sounding of trumpets, and athenian clamor and effervescence. But we had serious work to do, and it has been well done. The financial administration has been honest and straightforward. The debt has been steadily paid. Interest has been reduced. Revenues have been collected, to bear no more of those unlawful rings, which in their extent, and power, and baleful recklessness, were the ogres of the fairy tales. Taxes have been removed, and the country's burdens have not increased. Our credit gains in strength. Our bonds are the best in the world. Foreign capital finds interested investment in our securities. In fact this alone—this financial result of General Grant's courage and sagacity—is one of those victories of peace which far surpass the loudest victories of war.

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Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

$10,000

EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable semi-annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 20, 1870.

There is little disposition on the part of the banks to accept outside paper, except such as is accompanied by undoubted collaterals in the shape of Government or State bonds. They are not disposed to run down their deposits by discounting, when it is momentarily expected at the Comptroller of the Currency will take a call from them for a statement of the condition of all the National Banks in the country. The day named last year was October 9th, and the returns made for that day are published in his annual report for 1870. It is not probable that the issuance of the call will make any very great difference in the volume of currency placed at the command of commercial cities, but it is certain it would do nothing towards lessening the tightness it might otherwise come upon the market.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$22 00
Exchange National Bank	71 00
Merchants' and Manuf'rs Nat. Bank	70 25
Merchants' and Manuf'rs Nat. Bank	70 50
Pittsburgh National Bank	86 25
Second National Bank	105 00

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new '65	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
Coupons	106½	106½	106½
10-40s	105¾	105¾	105¾

The continued deferment of active money—"the great bugaboo of Wall street—says the New York *Herald*, has been the occasion of a decidedly more active business at the Stock Exchange, particularly after the middle of the week, and the transactions have swelled the volume of business to proportions which, while below the average the street is accustomed to regard as ordinary, are far in advance of the dealings earlier in the season. In this festival of business Wall street is only following in the course of the general markets, which have been quite active for nearly every branch. In fact, the trade of the city is satisfactory to nearly every merchant whose views are not still guided by the excited activity and rapid forcing-up of the days of the war and period of high gold. As to Wall street, the continued abundance of money is a provocative to business which rarely fails to prove operative. It is true the past spring was an exception to this rule, in that time the accumulative force failed to check by the remembrance of the painful previous fall and winter, but the present time the signs favor a recurrence of the activity of 1868, based upon the abundance of money in the fall of that year. Stocks seem to have their recurring good years, like the peach and blackberry crops, and the indications are not very deceitful, 1870 bids fair to be a repetition of 1868. It is a commendable feature, too, that the improvement so far has been highly conservative and steady, gaps ments and investments having been made with a prudence and caution that promise a healthy business. The absence or silence of the clique leaders has done much to forward a growing activity of the street and while the people are desired only by a few of the speculative houses, the mass of brokers really offer the legitimate transformation springing up in normal influences. The business so far is safer in the long run. Hence it is that the recovery in the earnings of our principal railway lines is stimulating a healthy speculative and investment demand. The great depression of last winter was occasioned in a great measure by the falling in the stocks due to the sharp fall in the price of gold, which checked the marketing of the products of the interior. The Western lines in particular exhibited a special decrease as compared with the previous year, owing to the completion of the Pacific Railway and the cessation of the immense movement of men, material and supplies connected with the building of that work, now, in a steadier quotation for gold than with the spread conviction that its price is certainly gravitating to par, there is a freer movement of merchandise, especially as the idea of trading for any accidental sharp rise in the premium is quite generally abandoned.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 20, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91¾	91¾	92¼	92¼	92¼
Central scrip	87¾	88	88	88	88	88
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	90¾	90¾	90¾	¼	¼	¼
Michigan Cent'l	119	119	119	119	119	119
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	132½	132½	132½	½	½	1
Pittsburg & Ft. W.	106	106	106	106	106	106
Chicago & N. W.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Chicago & N. W. preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	31¼	31¼	¼	¼	¼
Ohio & Miss. preferred	67½	67½	67½	½	½	½
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Toledo & Wab. preferred	94½	94½	94½	½	½	½
Toledo, Wabash & Western	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Toledo, Wab. & West. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾	¾	¾	¾
Terre Haute & Alton	11½	11½	11½	½	½	½
Terre Haute & Alton preferred	43	43	43	43	43	43
Cleveland and Erie	4¾	4¾	4¾	¾	¾	¾
Ohio Central	10½	10½	10½	½	½	½
Ohio Central rights	6½	6½	6½	½	½	½
Canton Co.	52¼	52¼	52¼	¼	¼	¼
Quicksilver	34½	34½	34½	½	½	½
Quicksilver preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	¾	¾	¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	94¾	94¾	94¾	¾	¾	¾
Adams Express	65½	65½	65½	½	½	½
United States	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91¾	¼	...
Central scrip	87¾	88	¼	...
Erie	22¾	22¾	...	...
Reading	90¾	90¾	¼	...
Michigan Cent'l	119	119	...	...
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	¼	...
Illinois Central	132½	132½	...	1
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	106	106	...	...
Chicago & N. W.	85¼	85¼	...	...
Chicago & N. W. preferred	87¾	87¾	¾	...
Rock Island	103½	103½	...	...
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	31¼	...	...
Ohio & Miss. preferred	67½	67½	...	...
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	52¾	...	...
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Toledo, Wabash & Western	34¾	34¾	...	...
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Quicksilver preferred	91¾	91¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	94¾	94¾	...	...
Adams Express	65½	65½	...	...
United States	113¾	113¾	...	...

The New York *World* says: "The investment capital which took an alarm and was withdrawn from the market on the first news of war is beginning slowly to recover confidence and is seeking for investments. The current of domestic investments is again beginning to flow into first-class railway mortgages. The extraordinary business transacted in Central Pacific bonds during the week—greater on some days than its gross earnings—shows what direction the tide of investment capital is beginning to flow. Some of the new railway bonds advertised for sale are moving more freely. The existence of the past has shown that the best mortgage bonds on American railroad property will challenge comparison with any security anywhere for safety. The total amount of funded debt on the railroads of the Northern and Western States amounts to the enormous sum of *six hundred and sixty two millions of dollars*. The bulk of this capital has been held in the United States, and is still held as investment here by our own citizens. Out of this large sum at the present time all the companies pay the interest on their first mortgage bonds, excepting one, the Atlantic and Great Western Company. It will be difficult to find any other class of investment in the world to the extent of $1,000,000, a sum equal to about one-third of the national debt, which can show so trifling a default in interest, with so little at all on the principal.

Our vast railroad system has been created chiefly by domestic capital. During the past year about 5,000 miles of railroads have been constructed. The lands through which they have passed in value from 200 to 2,000 per cent, since the opening of the roads; or, in other words, lands which before the building of the roads were built at 80 cents to $1 25 per acre now in demand at $3,40 $20 and $30 per acre.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

JEFFERSON, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. S. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.	
8	J. Wood, Sons & Co., m.
3	Superior Mills, metal.
4	Loomis & Collord, m.
3	Lewis, Oliver & P., m.
18	Total.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

1	McKnight & Co., m.
1	Total.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

5	Ryan & Caughey, m.
1	Hallman & H., m.
6	Total.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

16	McKeller, P & Co.
1	Brown & Co.
17	Total.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 20, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather still continues pleasant, and all out-door business is agreeable. The rivers are low, and still getting lower, and little business is doing save on the slack water. The impetus to trade looked for from the fall opening is beginning to be felt, and the coming tide of business and prosperity is gradually but surely rolling along. Business men, in all trades' varied ramifications, are prepared, and it matters not how great the rush, the demand will be promptly met. Stocks are ample, and manufactured and selected with special adaptation to the wants of trade. A judicious use of printer's ink in the COMMERCIAL will fully post dealers as to the nature and quality of the goods offered, and there will be no lack of purchasers. Those who have tried it will be sure to do so again,—and those who have not, had better take advantage of the tide which leads to fortune. The general tone of the market is quiet, steady and unchanged. Flour—the supply in mills and stores is ample, prices firm, and active local demand reported. Receipts since our last 527 bbls. Grain continues to arrive freely, which finds sale at current rates. There is no quotable change in bacon or provisions, with a brisk trade reported. The same may be said of groceries. The local market is still well supplied, though some of the perishable articles are becoming scarce, and prices consequently well sustained.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, being well prepared for the fall trade. Soda, ash, refined 93 @ cent., 3½@4c ₱ lb. common, 48 @ cent. 3¼c; Potash 7@7¼c; Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLES the supply of apples is largely on the increase, 80 bbls being received against 30 bbls. Prices range as to quality: sales from $2@2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a good local demand. Receipts since our last 36 boxes. Western Reserve 12@13c; factory, Goshen 14½@15c.

POTATOES—Regular sales at 55@60c ₱ bushel; Jersey Sweets at $4@4 50, and Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

HUSKS—Are sold in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made to a fair extent at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 bay, $26 50@27 00, 2 shore medium, $16; large $18 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; in kits—No 1 $5 ₱ kit, No. 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ bbl. White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 ₱ bbl; $2 half bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—As remarked yesterday the market is remarkably firm for the season and the local demand is extremely good. The stock, though not an extensive one, is ample for all ordinary demands, and is being replenished as fast as reduced. Quotations range as follows: Hams, sugar 15c; ribbed sides, 17½c; clear sides 17½; breakfast bacon 18c. Sugar cured hams, 20@20½c; Dried Beef, S.C. canvassed 23½@24c; leaf lard 16½c; do bucket 19c; Mess Pork, $28 50.

FEATHERS—The market is well stocked, and now or never is the time to lay in your stock for canning, preserving, &c. Sales are made at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bag—inferior lean figures.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@30c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—The market is well stocked, and being well prepared for the fall trade. Sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel.

PEARS—Are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 80@85c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

BROOM CORN—The supply of new is heavy, and prices are weak. We quote Western common, $2 75; prime, ¾ ton, $160 common, ¾ ton, $140@150.

TOMATOES—There is still a fair supply of tomatos in the market, though it is not up to the demand. Sales are ranging at and quite nominally at $1 60, 2 00@2 25 per bushel.

GRAPES—The market is unrestricted, and sales are regularly made at 6@8c per lb.

FLOUR—Market firm and unchanged. Receipts since our last have been only 527 barrels. The current rates were as follows: New wheat flour from store at $6 00@8 25, old Minnesota, $6 75; good winter brands, bakers, $8 00@8 50; Minor Elevy, $7 00. Mills: National (winter wheat) bbls $7 75; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 90; sacks $6 75; Palmetta, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

LARD OIL—There has been a more active inquiry, but prices are not changed. No 1 lard 115@120c ₱ gal. Crude at 85@87c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; saleratus, 3½c.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9¼c ₱ lb for rendered. BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off since our last, being only 15 packages; sales of choice roll made at 28@30c; medium 23@25c; fair 18@20 ₱ lb.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Dull at $1 60@2 ₱ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The leading houses report that the market is in a healthy condition. Country dealers are beginning to arrive. Prices have undergone no quotable change as compared with the Eastern figures. The only wonder is how can goods be disposed of at the present prices. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27¼c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10¼c; A coffee 10¼c; B coffee 10¼c; extra 10¾c; Porto Rico, lie for fair; for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11c; Havana, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 86c; while honey drips, 85c; Lovering's 70c; silver drips, 75c; Golden 70c; amber and lower grades 60, 55@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—The retail activity in the market though the prices are unchanged; sales regularly made at the following rates; Shorts $1 per cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn, $1 60 ₱ cwt; mixed feed, $1 ₱ bushel; corn, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

BROOMS—Have been again reduced in price. We quote; Shaker No 1 ₱ doz $4 75; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 25; Shaker A No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 00; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $3 75; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Flat Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 00.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied with all sorts, sizes and ages, and you pays your money and takes your choice. From 60c to 60c will buy a pair of fair-sized young ones.

BEESWAX—The receipts were moderate and there was a fair demand; we can report sales at 38c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1@1 05 ₱ bushel.

WHISKEY—There is a better feeling; high-wines 86c; proof whisky $1 05; old according to quality and age.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

COOPERAGE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales city barrels $2 @2 50 ₱ country $2 25.

SEA COAL—Following are the current rates: Wilmington, raw, ¾ bushel, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, raw, $3 25@3 50; do roasted $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

HAY—Is arriving in large quantities, and the market is rather weaker. We are reported regular sales from wagon at $12, $16@18 on track. Baled hay is unchanged with a moderate demand.

SAGGER—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair traded demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Regular sales are made at current rates—6@6½c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last were as follows: Oats 550 sacks; rye none; barley 400 sacks; wheat 150 sacks; corn 185 sacks. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote: Red winter $1 15@1 20; mixed, $1 12@1 25; white, $1 30@1 35; amber Southern $1 30@1 35. Oats—The market is strong; holders are more anxious to realize but not disposed to make any concessions. We note sales on wharf and at depot at 45@45c; sales from store 48@50c. Corn in good demand; shelled—market firmer; sales two cars 87c for prime yellow; mixed 85c; offered at 85c; prime ear 90@95c. Rye—Market nominal; no quote nominally as 90c. Barley—Is not much doing; sales were reported at $1 00@1 10@1 20 ₱ bush.

TIMOTHY—The demand for timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $5 50@5 75 per bushel. Clover prices unsettled. Flax-seed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 12½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sold at 5 at 5½c; sold in No. 3 at 5c; No. 1 at 6c; oatmeal A and B, ¾ barrel, 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one and entirely devoid of animation; buyers appear to have made up their minds to hold off. This, however, has been the situation for some time. A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper furnishes the following good news for the oil trade:

"Ship owners generally report more inquiry for North German ports since the announcement of the revival of the French blockading squadron. Among the engagements, within the last few days are the following: A Br ship, 4,500 bbls petroleum to Hamburg, at or about 28s 9d, two Br barks with 4,400 and 3,200 bbls, respectively, to Bremen, at 5s; a Br bark, 4,500 bbls crude, to Bremen, at 4s 10½d; two Br barks, 1,800 and 1,900 bbls refined do, from Philadelphia to a Prussian port in the Baltic, at 8s 3d. The parties to these charters do not appear to be apprehensive of much trouble from French cruisers. The probability is, they are convinced that the war will, somehow, be at an end before their property can come within its circle of operations."

NEW YORK, September 20—The oil charters were a bark to Genoa with 2,000 bbls petroleum at 5s 6d, and a bark from Philadelphia to the Baltic with 3,500 bbls petroleum.

The market was remarkably quiet. We give the nominal rates as follows: Spot 97½c; September 96¾@97c; October 97@c; December 97½c; sellers' option, all year 96@96¾c; buyer's option 10c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, S. O., October.....97½c.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. Prices weak and tending downward. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 25½c; September 25½c; October, November and December 24¾c; all year, buyer's option, 24¾c. Sales 1,500 bbls spot at 25½c, a decline of 1c since yesterday.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 20—The *Herald* says: There was a weaker feeling in market on creek to-day, but prices not materially depressed from those of yesterday. Upon lower creek $3 25@3 30 were bid, with sellers at $3 30@3 35. Offers to sell at sellers 60 days at $3 25 were made and refused. Upon upper creek $3 10@3 15 were bid, with sellers asking $3 20@3 25. Outside markets closed dull and inactive.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 15
750 bbls upper creek	3 15
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 27½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 27½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 27½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 27½
1,000 bbls lower creek, N. G	3 35
500 bbls Brownsville	3 30

SHAMBURG, September 20—Market quiet; $3 15 the highest bid on road; $2 95@2 97 at wells.

ROUSSEVILLE, September 20.—Quiet, offering $3 30; asking $3 35@3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Market quiet; steady; standard white 26½; spot 26, month, carried in bulk 115c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 20.—Market quiet; holding $3 30@3 35.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Closing 19—Market dull and offerings small but demand limited for export. Crude in bulk in request at 12½@12¾c, chiefly 12¾c, but held at 12½, about 500 bbls sold; 7bb lots 12¾@12¾c. Refined firm but inactive; 26c asked, and 25½c bid; S. W., September delivery; October delivery 1,000 bbls reported sold at 25½@25¾c, partly resales of contracts. Philadelphia delivery—quotations nominal at 26½c for to-morrow's delivery; 25½c for remainder September, and 25c bid for October delivery.

OIL CITY, September 20—Market is remarkable quiet holding $3 30@3 40 according to gravity on lower road, and $3 70 at Oil City.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 20.—Market quiet but steady; $2 70@2 75 offered at the wells.

TITUSVILLE, September 19.—Market dull and quiet at $3 30@3 35 on upper creek.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

REPORT OF THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1870.

OIL CITY, September 20—The number of barrels of oil on hand at the wells, at the close of the month, was 110,174; number of barrels of oil delivered from the wells during the month, 326,673; aggregate, 628,853. Deduct the number of barrels of oil on hand at the close of the last month, 106,775, showing the production for the month at 520,078 barrels; average per day for the month, containing thirty-one days, 16,776; number of wells producing during the month, 2,967; average daily production per well during the month, 6 2-10 barrels; number of wells being drilled, 288; number of wells commenced during the month, 152; number of wells abandoned, 79; number of unloaned wells examined, 3; capacity of iron tankage in barrels, 1,358,447; number of barrels of oil stored in iron tanks, 352,453; barrels of iron tanks empty, 1,052,613.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Market quiet, but steady. Crude—No sales, 12½@12¾c. Refined 25½@26c; Philadelphia refined, spot 25¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 20.—10 p. m.—Market quiet and steady; Crude $3 20@3 25; sales at these figures.

TIDIOUTE, September 20.—Market quiet but very firm; buyers offering $3 20. At Pagundas $2 85@2 90; no sales.

OIL CITY, September 20.—Market very firm; lower creek $3 25; Oil Creek $3 70; 100 more for gravity.

ROUSEVILLE, September 20.—Market quiet but firm; $3 30 bid freely. No sellers, and very little doing this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Spot 26¼@26½c; September 25½c; October 25½c. Novembrr and December 24¾c bid. Market nominal. Crude 11¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.	
Fisher Bros	74	Union Oil Refy Co
Fisher Bros	74	Fairview Oil Works
H W C Tweedle	376	Penn Oil Works
Pittsburgh Manf'g Co	80	
Total		1,500

Crude Oil Receipts by A. Y. R. R.

L W Young to Fisher Bros, 74 do; T Chess to H W C Tweedle, 376 do; Pittsburgh Manf'g Co, 80 do; L W Young to Fisher Bros, 74 do; Fisher Bros to Young Refining Co, 74 do; Parker & T to Fairview Oil Wks, 69 do; Fisher Bros to Penn Oil Works, 145 do.

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R. Since Friday, Sept. 16.

Brooks, B & Co, 96 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 50 bbls to E B Hubbell & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co, 222 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Ref Co, 344 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co, 296 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hut Oil and R Co, 229 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 79 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co, 72 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 72 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co, 376 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweedle, 4 bbls E F Haughton, Philadelphia.

J J Palmer, 5 bbls to Altemus, Cook & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....1,816 bbls.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Boats passed down to-day: America, at 2 P. M., Abeona at 3:20 P. M. Up: Mountain Boy at 7 P. M.; Argosy at 9 P. M., and Nightingale at 7 P. M. The Charmer is due up to-night. River falling: clear and pleasant. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Boogner	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Trader	Reno	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. T. Smith	Cincinnati.

METAL MARKS—About eighteen inches.

The marks at the foot of Wood street indicated some eighteen inches. There is, however, at least two feet water in the channel.

THE light-draught packet Trader, Captain Reno, takes her departure this day at 12 M, for Wheeling and intermediate ports.

THE steamer Juniata has been chartered by the mail line to run between Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE *scag* boat has finished removing snags from Marietta to the mouth of the Little Muskingum.

CAPTAIN MARSH CLARK will have command of the Ozark when she enters the Wheeling trade in the place of the R. R. Hudson, and Mr. Jack Chambers will manage matters in the office.

CHARLEY CLARKE, of the Louisville *Sun*, is reported to have fallen heir to one million dollars in Texas. We hope the report may prove true, as Charley is entitled officially for over thirty years on the Louisville press.

ST. LOUIS—The *Democrat* says: Captain Van Hook, of the Carrie V. Kountz, is at last settling down to her permanent trade, having purchased, and Mrs Van Hook is now on the way from Pittsburgh to join the Captain. They continue to come.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater branch of the A. V. R. R. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and efficient officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

ST. PAUL—The *Dispatch* says: A new steamer called the Frank Forest made her appearance at the levee this morning. She came down from Reed's Landing for the Chippewa River trade, and contains the engines of the late steamer Roberts. She is quite small and looks very neat. This is her first trip, and an excursion party from Reed's came up on her.

CAPT. SAM. SHUMAN has chartered Captain Kendall's new A No. 1 barge Milton, to lighten the Lorena out to Cairo from Portland. She towed down last night and will descend the Falls to-day. The Lorena will probably leave Portland for New Orleans on Thursday. Captain Ed. Evans succeeds Captain Shuman to leave Portland for New Orleans on Tuesday.

THE Georgia Steamboat Company, at Rome, a few days ago, launched a steamer to navigate the Upper Coosa river. Her capacity is reported to be 750 tons, and is nearly finished, and completed, to draw only five inches water. This is the second boat this company has built since the war. The first was the Rome, and in three years ago which proved a success, and has been doing a fine business between Rome and Greensport, the head of the shoals.

SUNDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: A meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling and Pittsburgh Railroad will be held next Wednesday, to renew efforts looking toward making our city wharf free, and to arrange other matters of public interest, as former meetings failed to accomplish the object as completely as desired. Bills are out for Hon. Job Stevenson, Hon. Benj. Eggleston and Hon S. F. Carey will be present to address the meeting in favor of the project.

LOUISVILLE—River stationary, with twenty-one inches of water in the chute down the falls, and scant four feet in the channel over Portland bar. Clear and cool. The Tom Rees lies over until Monday, on account of trouble in transporting her freight from the mail landing to Portland. Not only on this side of the river exists this inconvenience in the transportation of freight. That sent by way of New Albany for the Rees remains in the depot, as wagons could not be found to haul it to the wharf.

THE press seems bent on immortalizing the river editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*. Here comes a howl from the Little Rock *Gazette*: "Alas! for poor human nature! The editor of the *Avalanche*, now runs a rum mill in "Whisky Chute" in Memphis, took at his wife, a young man, and take warning. His first step in the downward path was in becoming an Alderman—how see where it has landed him. A palace worth $16,000. That he doesn't keep beer jerkers is alone due to the fact that the city ordinance forbids it."

NEW ALBANY, September 17.—The wharf at Louisville, from the mail-boat landing to the foot of Fourth street, is covered with the accumulated freight of the past week, and the road to Portland are in such a miserable condition that it can not be hauled as fast as received. Wm. R. Wicks, engineer of the R. C. Gray, who died on that boat in Memphis, reached here. His remains have been brought here for interment, the funeral taking place on Sunday. The sand bars opposite New Albany are beginning to show themselves. Portland Bar has only 4 feet 6 inches, and the boats go over it crawfish fashion. The ferry boats ground nearly every trip, the mud and sand from the canal having filled in opposite their landing.

FOR SALE—

FARM OF ABOUT 245 ACRES,

AT GEORGETOWN, PA., contains about 1,000 bearing Fruit Trees—bounded on the Ohio river three-quarters of a mile. Good Building locations fronting on the river. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars address ADAM POE, Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa.

EXCELSIOR

Money Drawer,

WITH

Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

84 WOOD STREET.

S. B. SWEM,

AGENT.

REMOVAL.

E. Edmundson & Son,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,

RICH TERRA DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS LAMBROUINS, of latest French Designs,

WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,

SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to make Bed-tend.

Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM. BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, WHITE GOODS, &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET

200 BARRELS

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES,

500 bbls choice Apples, 45 tubs prime Dairy Butter for family use. Clover and Timothy Seed, Dried Apples and Peaches, Brooms, Feathers, Lard, Sweitzer, &c., and daily receiving Plums, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, &c., by express.

HENRY REA, Jr., Commission Merchant,

No. 265 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 20, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

WHEAT—Dull, and declined 4@4½c; sales at $1 07¼ @1 07

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.—Lindsay, Sterrit & Eswer.
Carter's Ink—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Houses for Rent—R. A. Barker.
Hams, Dried Beef, &c., for Sale—Reese Owens.
Proposals—J. M. Bickel.
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons—43 Fifth avenue.
Pianos for Sale—Charlotte Blume.
Farm for Sale—Adam Poe.
Drug Store for Sale—B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Mining Superintendent Wanted—M. P. O'Hern.
Situation Wanted—Box S, Commercial office.
Boarding Wanted—Board, Chronicle office.
A. V. M. Meeting—W. M.
Administrator's Sale—Luther H. Parmelee.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Patent Axle Grease—28 Wood s reet.
Fine Clothing—Uriing, Follansbee & Co.
Fine Clothing—Andrews—Charlotte Blume.
Pianos—43 Fifth avenue.
Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Dwelling House for Rent—140 Seventh avenue.
Patent Reclining Chair Lounge—Cook.
Pianos and Organs for Rent—43 Fifth avenue.
Clothing—B. Oppenheimer & Co.
Free Exhibition—Sol Wood street.
Masonic Hall—Johnny Allen's Sensation Minstrels.
Academy of Music—Field of the Cloth of Gold.
Opera House—Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Reform Republican Meeting—September 21.
Warehouse for Rent—153 Wood street.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—R. C. Perry.
Coal Works for Lease—Jacob Tomer.
House and Lot for Sale—S. McClean & Co.
Drugs—McClarran & Schiller, 84 Wood street.
Fruit Farm for Sale—James Ray.

ABOUT COALITIONS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I find the following editorial paragraph in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 20th instant:

"Last winter, Irwin was elected State Treasurer by a coalition with the Democrats. D. J. Shurlock, of Beaver, refused to go into this coalition. He has been renominated, and is the regular candidate of the Republicans of Washington and Beaver, yet Mr. Irwin and his paper, the Beaver *Argus*, are trying to defeat him and elect a Democrat in his place."

On the above I would remark that the Beaver *Argus* and many true Republicans are trying to defeat Dr. Shurlock for various reasons, some of which we enumerate:

First—Because he is the "pet" of a corrupt ring of political hucksters.

Second—Because he is not the regular nominee of the Republican party in Beaver county.

Third—Because, to secure his nomination, he and his friends resorted to unfair means—by intimidating honest voters and thus preventing them from voting at the primary meeting —and allowing Democrats to vote—in addition to making fraudulent returns.

Fourth—Because the County Committee refused to investigate these charges of fraud when requested so to do.

Fifth—Because Dr. Shurlock was identified with the "South Side Railroad Company" bill attempted to be passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Sixth—Because he was in sympathy and cooperating relation with the friends of the "Sandbar" bill of last session, which the *Gazette* so thunderingly denounced and so goaded its author that he abandoned it.

Seventh—Because he and his friends were privy to secret arrangements, which defeated a portion of the Republican ticket in Beaver county last fall.

These are some of the many reasons why the Republicans of the county will not support Dr. Shurlock, but will vote for Dr. Chandler. Republicans of Beaver county, joining hands with Republicans of Washington county, have made up their minds to war against rings and "ringleaders," and no amount of scolding on the part of the wheezy old "organ" can deter them from their unalterable purpose.

BEAVER.

Foreign Pisarclers on American Bonds.

When the London *Investment Circular*, published for the information of those who have surplus capital to dispose of, and especially of those unfamiliar with business and unacquainted with the market, says that United States bonds are rapidly attaining an equality with consols, it is only a distinguished witness to the good deeds of the present administration and is refuting some habitual misstatements of American financiers. The writer above, when it speaks in the following extract of State bonds, is commending without knowing or meaning to do so, the Republican party of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and other States:

"There is no probability or expectation of the payment of our public debt on the other hand, the public debt of the United States is regarded in the light of a commercial obligation, for the constant reduction and ultimate payment of which adequate provisions are to be made and maintained. The same parties that contracted it, the bondholders and stockholders, at least five-sixths of the whole number, are to be the borrowers of it. It is felt that there is no more reason in perpetuating the burden of the national debt or the debt. No sooner were public debts contracted, either by the nation or by the States, than provisions were immediately made for their redemption. The debts of the former, contracted in support of the Independence, as well as of 1812, though more burdensome, considering the means of the people, than the present one, were, in a few years, paid off. The State debts have, as a rule, been constantly reduced, and many of them wholly paid off. The traditional policy of the people, which springs mainly from their form of government, when united with ample means, is constantly operating with marvelous rapidity, is a sure guarantee not only that the interest, but that the principal, will at an early day, notwithstanding its magnitude, be fully paid.

A BOSTON man checks the hopes of the housekeepers, who have fondly dreamed of escaping from the tyrannies of the Bridgets by having "Celestial" cooks, imported direct from the Flowery Kingdom and John Chinamen for waiter girls. A gentleman who knows all about it thinks that the Chinese will never be employed to any great extent as domestic servants in families. They are too much like Celestialish in their habits. They will go in companies and work in shops and manufactories where a number of their countrymen are employed, but will not work alone or with Americans. For the benefit of a number who wish to employ a single Chinese domestic cannot do so, and hotels and families wanting a dozen or more servants are the only ones that can be accommodated. But there are also other difficulties about this harmless Asiatic. Employers, it is said, find that Chinese servants are very peculiar as to temper—quick to take offense at slight and to the white man, unintelligible reasons. When they do get into a passion, resort to weapons of some sort may not unfrequently be looked for. At all events this is what some people say who profess to know them well.

Meanwhile, suppose some active philanthropists try to solve the "servant-girl question" by inducing some of the thousands of American girls, who are starving over cheap sewing and such work, to accept good wages and comfortable homes at service. To accomplish this, to teach American women that faithful and well-paid service in the household is as honorable as starving over needlework, will release two great classes of women from thraldom. Mistresses will no longer be servants to their servants. Sewing women and teachers will no longer have to be content for starvation prices entirely engrossed in keeping soul and soul together. Here is a practical field for Woman's Rights. Worn out politicians, tired of reading newspapers and speeches about suffrage and things which are beyond?

AMONG the numerous new uses for rubber, is that proposed by Mr. Stephen M. Richards, Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Lines west of the Mississippi, to form a smooth and even road-bed for railways, by supporting the rails in spring attachments upon rubber bearings an inch and a half in thickness, set in sockets upon the cross-ties to a patent fastener. Owing to the elasticity of the springs and bearing attachments which support the rails, the trains receive an easy, gliding motion, and many of the dangers and inconveniences consequent upon the unequal wear and compression of railway tracks are obviated. It is thought that the iron rails laid with this improvement will last from twenty to thirty years, whereas when laid in the old way they wear out in about three years. It is also estimated that at least five miles per hour better time can be made with the same amount of steam, so smoothly will the trains glide over the track.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Tuesday, September 19:

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
7 A. M.	59°	7 A. M. 29 7-10
12 M.	71°	12 M. 29 7-10
6 P. M.	70°	6 P. M. 29 7 -10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; wind N.; ther. 68.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 63.
Baltimore—Clear; cool; wind N.; ther. 62.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 59.
Detroit—Clear; wind N.; ther. 58.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 61.
Louisville—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 68.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 61.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 62.
St. Louis—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 65.
Little Rock—Clear; calm; ther. 76.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 55.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Editor *Democrat*, Kittanning, Pa.—..... Cents.
Douglass, Lizzie, Elizabeth, Pa.—..... 3
Keogh, Chas. R., Philadelphia, Pa.—..... 3
McCallister, Ida, Braen, Pa.—..... 3
Patton, Mrs. R. C., Confluence, Pa.—..... 3
Phillips, J. C., Allegheny City.—..... 3
Republican, Kittanning, Pa.—..... 3

THE COMMERCIAL at Sewickley.—Mr. A. C. Rohrbacher is the authorized agent for the COMMERCIAL at Sewickley, and will serve all our patrons with promptness and regularity.

THERE will be an opening of fall hats and bonnets at J. H. Warner's, 55 Fourth avenue, Friday, September 22.

THIRTY-THREE.—At roll call at the Mayor's office yesterday morning thirty three inebriates answered. They were disposed of in a variety of manners.

A. Y. M.—There will be a meeting of St. John's Lodge, A. Y. M., at Masonic Hall, at two o'clock to-day, to attend the funeral of John B. Earle. Members of the fraternity are invited.

VERDICT RENDERED.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the dead infant, found in a field near East Liberty last week, returned a verdict that it was still born. No clue to its parents was found.

WITHDRAWN.—The information for aggravated assault and battery, made before Mayor Brush on Monday, against Nicholas Colitus, George Lewis, Thomas Craft and Wm. Hadden, was withdrawn yesterday.

PITTSBURGHER SHOT.—James McGowan, a resident of this city, was shot at Carthage, near Cincinnati, on Saturday night last, while engaged in a fight. The ball struck him in the leg, but the wound is not a serious one. Liquor was the cause of the disturbance.

AQUATIC.

A Challenge from the Citizens of St. Johns—Mr. Liddell the Purchaser of the Dunston-on-Tyne—Something About the Tyne Crew—Coulter-Renforth Race Here October 15th.

The Montreal *News*, of the 16th, says: The citizens of St. Johns, N. B., have challenged the Tyne crew to row a six mile race in smooth water at Lachine, United States, or New Brunswick for $4,000. The representatives of the Tyne crew sent a telegram last evening accepting the challenge, provided the race comes off within a week.

Mr. Liddell, who was at Lachine yesterday, bought the Dunston-on-Tyne, the boat in which the champion crew rowed, for $250 in gold. He also bought Renforth's favorite single-scull boat, the Derwenthaugh, for $100.

Speaking of the Tyne crew, one of the Toronto papers says the Tyne crew came to this country with two objects in view—to prove themselves the champions of the world, and to make money—and Friday they gained their objects. From the day of their arrival at Lachine, they never doubted of their success, as their actions plainly showed; nor did they ever lose sight of the fact that the principal thing, next to passing the judges' boat ahead of their antagonists, was the goal of their ambition. They trained secretly, never exhibiting their full powers or best form before a crowd, or giving the public a good opportunity of comparing them with the New Brunswickers. They were "dark 'uns," in every sense of the phrase. As the day of the race approached, they made every effort to give their backers a chance of making a harvest. The most extraordinary stories were started about them. They drank whisky and were dissipated generally; they were betting crooked, they looked "beefy," in fact they did and looked everything that was bad and detrimental to their chance of winning the race. In a matter of course, the betting veered round, and the Tyne backers, instead of giving, had the pleasure of taking odds. On Wednesday, 100 to sixty were freely offered on the Nova Scotia and three to one on the Tynes, St. John's men, and there were thousands, whose judgment, as yesterday showed, in 1 mile, has been settled by the temperate *versus* intemperate arguments that created such a change in betting.

By a dispatch from New York, received at a late hour last night, we learn that the race between Renforth and Coulter has been fixed for this city, and the day set is the 15th of October.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A Man's Head Caught in the Wheel of a Wagon and is Terribly Lacerated.

Joseph Burkhardt, a German, and a member of the Iron City brass band, met with a severe and painful accident on Penn avenue, near the intersection of Butler street, Fifteenth ward, yesterday afternoon. He was riding on one of Wainwright's ale wagons, when, as the wagon turned out of the car track at the point mentioned, he lost his balance and fell from his seat. Unfortunately he fell between the rear of the wagon and the wheel, his head hanging downwards, and catching in the spokes, whereby the wagon was checked. He was extricated as quickly as possible and removed to the office of Dr. Robinson, where his injuries were dressed. The whole left side of his face was terribly lacerated, the skin, bone and portions of the flesh being torn away in strands, although painful, are not dangerous. He resides on Thirty-eighth street, is married and has a family.

BIRAULOUS ESCAPE.

A Child Two Years Old Falls Under a Street Car and is Uninjured.

Yesterday afternoon a little child, probably not more than two years of age, made a most miraculous escape from being killed on Penn avenue, opposite Twenty-eighth street. It seems a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway was coming towards the city, when the little one, unperceived by the driver, got upon the track. He failed to notice the situation until he observed it lying on the ground between the horses. The brake were at once applied, and the car checked as quickly as possible. The conductor and driver at once reached under the car, expecting to pick up the mangled remains of the little one, but their joy may be imagined, when they discovered that it was unhurt. It was lying between the two front wheels, immediately under the axle, and was unscathed. Our informant failed to ascertain the name of the little one.

Wooden Pavements.

Messrs. Editors: Just at this particular time the subject of wooden pavements attracts much attention, inasmuch as great improvements are going on in various parts of the city, the principal thoroughfares. I observe that the Miller Patent Pavement Company has been awarded the contract for introducing their block pavement on the eastern end of Penn avenue, at the sum of seven dollars and sixty-five cents per yard. This award, I think, should not have been made, if anything of worth is to be derived from the splendid experience of other large cities. New York city contains not a single square of the Miller pavement, and in one year there has been but one street laid with it. Now, as a citizen interested in the subject, and not from personal or the profits derived from contracts, wishing only to see the improvements laid at the least cost, all things else being equal, I would contest against the further adoption of the Miller pavement till the subject is more thoroughly understood, and the relative merits of the respective pavements are known. I know that the Wicoff pavement, a sample of which is laid and has been effectually tested at the corner of Second avenue and Ross street, where great and heavy travel over it is constantly experienced, could have been obtained at a bid (laid before the awarders) of two dollars and ten cents per yard, or *fifty-five cents per yard cheaper* than the Miller bid, which was accepted. Now the Miller patent men found it necessary to send to Cincinnati for a bond to guarantee the carrying the Wicoff pavement to the completion of the job, which agents ask for the same thing only twenty-eight cents per yard. Is there no difference mental to their chance of winning the race, is a matter of course, the betting veered round, and the Tyne backers, instead of giving, had the pleasure of taking odds. On Wednesday, 100 to sixty were freely offered on the North and Freckle Lotions—R. C. Perry. Mohawks, whose judgment, as yesterday showed, in 1 mile, has been settled by the temperate *versus* intemperate arguments that created such a change in betting.

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I know you are a recognized member of the Republican party, and that you favor the great reforms and intend to elevate the cause of truth, morality and religion. I will not intrude to endeavor to show you we are members of the Republican party, that we uphold its principles, and that we are striving to purify it. It is a grand and glorious old party, and for the co-operation of our most influential classes. We are glad of all this. The gigantic woe of intemperance overshadows the whole land, and we bid God speed to every effort which promises, however cautiously, to remove it out of existence.

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ALLEGHENY.

AFFRAY IN A TAVERN.—Wm. Zehnder appeared before the Mayor and lodged an information charging Adam Goeltz with aggravated assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the previous evening defendant came to his saloon, on Spring Garden avenue, and called for something to drink. While he was taking same, the counter Goeltz struck him on the head with a mace. Goeltz was arrested and entered bail for a hearing on Saturday.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A man named Hezekiah Lewis, a resident of Spring Garden avenue, met with a severe accident on Saturday last. At the time of the accident he was driving along the avenue, on the wheel of the cart struck some obstruction. Lewis was thrown from his seat and fell immediately under the wheel. The wheel passed over the man's head, and the ear was almost completely severed. Its collar bone was also fractured. Dr. Rankin is attending to the injuries of the unfortunate man, who is doing as well as could be expected.

Outrageous Assault.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we gave the particulars of an outrageous assault that was penetrated, the previous evening, on a boy named Walter Commerford, aged about thirteen years, by a prize package dealer named William H. Ferry. It appeared yesterday morning that the lad was more severely injured than at first supposed. The left side of the head and face were terribly burned, and also his neck, face and one hand, and it is feared that the injuries will prove fatal. Yesterday morning Mr. Commerford, father of the lad, appeared before the Mayor and made an information charging Ferry with felonious assault and battery. A partial hearing was had in the case, and the defendant was held for a further hearing to await the result of the boy's injuries.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

DIFFICULTY ABOUT A DOG.

Frederick Wels and John Hillare neighbors, and reside in Rock township. A dog belonging to Mr. Wels entered the premises of Hill rather frequently, and yesterday Hill decided to shoot the animal, but Wels interfered, and in the fight that took place Hill was before Alderman Bolster, almost choked him. A warrant has been issued.

CALLED HER NAMES.

Eliza Arnold, employed as a domestic in a boarding house in the Third ward, alleged before the above named magistrate on yesterday that Judge Collier, one of the boarders, called her all kinds of names because she did not wait on him at dinner as attentively as he desired. The man pays $4 per week for board.

[Before Alderman Eggers.]

STRUCK HIM.

Albert Smith made information yesterday before Alderman Eggers against Edward Kohl for assault and battery. He alleged that while in the office of the Second ward station house, and peaceably conducting himself, defendant struck him on the face one of his relatives, but when the row broke out there was no person in the house. The original cause is unknown.

TABLE SA